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Committee on the Rights of the Child
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Consideration of reports of States parties

List of issues in relation to the report submitted by Nepal under article 8 (1) of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict

Addendum

Replies of Nepal to the list of issues*

[Date received: 7 August 2015]

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

Acronyms

CAAFAG	Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups
CAAC	Children Affected by Armed Conflict
CCWB	Central Child Welfare Board
CDC	Curriculum Development Centre
Consortium Nepal	Consortium of Organizations Working for Child Participation
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989
CZOPP	National Coalition for Children as Zones of Peace and Child Protection
DAO	District Administration Office
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DCWBs	District Child Welfare Boards
DDC	District Development Committee
FY	Fiscal Year
GoN	Government of Nepal
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoI	Ministry of Industry
MoLJCAPA	Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs
MoPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
MoWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
NCED	National Centre for Education and Development
NCF	National Curriculum Framework
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NPA-CAAC	National Plan of Action for Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict
NPTF	Nepal Peace Trust Fund
SMC	School Management Committee
SZOP	School as Zones of Peace
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UNMIN	United Nations Mission in Nepal
VDCs	Village Development Committees

1. **Please provide precise data, disaggregated by age, sex, socio-economic background, ethnic origin and geographical location on:**

(a) The number of children demobilised since the signature of the Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) in November 2006, the proportion of those reintegrated in their families and the number of children who remain in child care homes or displaced with their families;

(b) The number of children left orphans, injured, sexually abused, forcibly separated from their families, displaced, during or as a result of the armed conflict, as well as the services provided to them by the State party;

(c) The number of children who faced trial on conflict-related charges and the outcome of the legal proceedings engaged against them;

(d) The number of children recruited and used in armed conflict who were provided with reparation as well as rehabilitation and reintegration services and the number of those who had no access to any service; and

(e) The number of perpetrators of child recruitment and use in armed conflict and of conflict-related violations of children's rights, including sexual abuse, who were prosecuted, the legal basis of their prosecution and the sanctions they received.

Number of children demobilized

1. As reported in paragraph 50 of the Initial Report, a total of 2,973 children were verified as minors by the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN). Of the verified minors, 988 were female and 1,985 male. The following tables provide disaggregated data about the children demobilised after the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA):

Table 1
Verified Minors by Sex and Ethnicity

Ethnic Group	*Female*	*Male*	*Total*	*% of the Total (N=2,973)*
Brahmin	94	176	270	9.08%
Chhettri	234	508	742	24.96%
Dalit	193	294	487	16.38%
Indigenous nationalities (Janjati)	456	970	1,426	47.97%
Terai Nationalities	7	32	39	1.31%
Unidentified	4	5	9	0.30%
Total	**988**	**1,985**	**2,973**	**100%**

Source: Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR), 2015.

Table 2
Verified Minors by age

Age	*No. of Verified Minors*	*% of the Total (N=2,973)*
< 14	15	0.50%
14 - 15	131	4.41%
15 - 16	390	13.12%
16 - 17	870	29.26%
17 - 18	1,351	45.44%
Exact age not determined	216	7.27%
Total	**2,973**	**100%**

Source: Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR), 2015.

Table 3
Verified Minors by Development Regions

Development Region	*No. of Verified Minors*	*% of the Total (N=2,973)*
Central Development Region	423	14.23%
Eastern Development Region	823	27.68%
Far-Western Development Region	369	12.41%
Mid-Western Development Region	940	31.62%
Western Development Region	418	14.06%
Total	**2,973**	**100%**

Source: Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR), 2015.

Table 4
No. of Verified Minors Reintegrated with families (Enrolled in one of the four packages (Education, Vocational Training, Micro-enterprise, Health Related Trainings)

Development Region	*Female*	*Male*	*Total*	*% of the Total (N=1,806)*
Central Development Region	112	150	262	14.51%
Eastern Development Region	125	303	428	23.70%
Far-Western Development Region	100	169	269	14.89%
Mid-Western Development Region	263	367	630	34.88%
Western Development Region	95	122	217	12.02%
Total	**695**	**1,111**	**1,806**	**100%**

Source: Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR), 2015.

The number of children left orphaned, injured, sexually abused, forcibly separated from their families, displaced, during or as a result of the armed conflict

2. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) report, 2008[1] states that more than 40,000 children were internally displaced and more than 8,000 children either lost parental care or were separated from families during the decade-long armed conflict in Nepal.[2] Likewise, NHRC has also reported that a total of 563 children were injured during the period of armed conflict due to their engagement in military training, portering, detective works, encounters, etc.

3. A total of 1,363 children are living in five residential schools run by *Shaheed Smriti Pratisthan*[3] in all five Development Regions. Majority of students in these schools are children of martyrs' family, children of parents who were forcibly disappeared and injured, and children affected by armed conflict. The students are provided free education along with residential facilities up to secondary level with the financial support from the GoN. The following table provides details about the number of children currently studying in the residential schools run by *Shaheed Smriti Pratisthan:*

Table 5
Children Affected by Armed Conflict Residing in Residential Schools Run by Shaheed Smriti Pratisthan

S.N.	*District*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Total*
1	Sunsari	125	171	296
2	Dolkha	63	117	180
3	Kaski	103	129	232
4	Dang	139	276	415
5	Doti	81	159	240
	Total	**511**	**852**	**1,363**

Source: Data compiled by Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB) in February, 2015.

4. A total of 341 children affected by armed conflict are living in other residential Child Care Homes operational in 25 districts (as of March 2015). Of the total, 168 are girls and 173 are boys. Likewise, the Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB) has initiated a process of collecting data about children affected by armed conflict in 20 districts[4] with the support of respective District Child Welfare Boards (DCWBs). As of March 2015, a total of 16,713 children have been recorded as "affected children"[5] in 19 districts. The table below provides number of children affected by armed conflict in 19 districts:

[1] Status of the Child Rights in Nepal, Annual Report, 2008, National Human Rights Commission, 2008.

[2] National Plan of Action for Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict, MoPR and MoWCSW, 2010.

[3] *Shaheed Smriti Pratisthan* runs residential schools in all five Development regions for children affected by armed conflict with financial support of the GoN.

[4] The districts include--Terahthum, Panchthar, Ilam, Taplegunj and Saptari in Eastern Development region (5); Sindhuli, Rautahat, Makawanpur and Dhading in Central Development Region (4); Kapilbastu, Lamjung and Myagdi in Western Development Region (3); Bardia, Dailekh, Rolpa, Rukum, Surkhet and Jumla in Mid-Western Development Regions (6); and Bajhang and Kanchanpur in Far-Western Development Region (2).

[5] According to National Plan of Action for Reintegration of Conflict Affected Children, 2010,

Table 6
Children Affected by Armed Conflict

S.N.	*Development Region*	*District*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Total*
1	Eastern Development Region	Taplejung	268	433	701
2		Panchthar	724	992	1,716
3		Ilam	144	204	348
4		Terahthum	138	231	369
5		Saptari	310	561	871
6		Sindhuli	129	163	292
7	Central Development Region	Rautahat	152	361	513
8		Dhading	187	200	387
9		Makawanpur	-	-	403
10	Western Development Region	Lamjung	484	573	1,057
11		Myagdi	140	215	355
12		Rolpa	304	329	633
13		Rukum	378	457	835
14	Mid-Western Development Region	Dailekh	832	1,095	1,927
15		Jumla	-	-	996
16		Bardia	-	-	1,200
17		Surkhet	772	1069	1,841
18	Far-Western Development Region	Bajhang	333	591	924
19		Kanchanpur	596	749	1,345
	Total	-			**16,713**

Source: Data compiled by CCWB (as of 27 March 2015).

Support Provided to Children Affected by Armed Conflict

5. The MoPR has been providing a monthly allowance of NRs 5,000 to each of 620 children who lost her or his parents due to armed conflict.[6]

6. In the process of reintegration, a total of 1,064 Verified Minors were provided with psychosocial support through the reintegration project jointly implemented by the MoPR with the support of UN agencies. Likewise, 924 Verified Minors were provided with gender specific support particularly on reproductive health issues.

7. The MoE has been providing educational scholarship to 3,941 children affected by armed conflict.[7] In addition, the CAAFAG Reintegration Programme implemented by UNICEF-Nepal has provided support to 7,500 children affected by armed conflict. Moreover, the MoWCSW has been providing financial support of NRs 1,200 per month to 30 children affected by armed conflict through Women and Children Office in Rupandehi district.

"Conflict affected children" are defined as -i) displaced children and children separated from their parents; ii) children who are killed, disappeared or wounded and became disabled; iii) children of the parents who are killed, disappeared or wounded and became disabled.

[6] Economic Survey, 2070/071, pg. 274 (Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction).

[7] Economic Survey, 2070/071, pg. 284 (Department of Education, data of first eight months).

Number of Children who faced trial on Conflict-related Charges

8. No child has been prosecuted on conflict-related charges.

Re-recruitment of demobilized children in armed conflict

9. No instances of re-recruitment and use of reintegrated children into armed conflict have been reported.

Prosecution against violations of children's rights

10. The GoN has formed Truth and Reconciliation Commission and Commission on the Inquiry of Enforced Disappearances on 10 February 2015. These Commissions have been mandated to investigate the truth about the acts of human rights violations during the period of armed conflict (also refer to paragraph 25).

2. Please provide updated information on training activities on the Optional Protocol conducted for professionals working for and with children who are likely to have been involved in armed conflict, especially members of the armed forces, the police, immigration officials, lawyers, judges, as well as medical and social workers. Please also describe the specific measures adopted to raise awareness of children about the Optional Protocol.

11. NHRC has developed the curriculum of Training for Human Rights Defenders in 2011 which incorporates, among others, provisions of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000. Likewise, separate resource books on human rights training to security forces (viz. Nepal Army, Nepal Police and Armed Police Force) are being used to conduct pre-service and in-service training to security personnel.

.12 Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJCAPA) has been conducting a number of training and orientation programmes on human rights education and awareness on legal aid mechanisms.[8] In Fiscal Year (FY) 2013/2014 the following activities were conducted:

- Trainings on the principles and provisions of the international instruments concerning human rights, law and justice to law enforcement and justice administration officials were organized in three districts. A total of 275 participants including Judges of District Courts, chiefs and staff of district line agencies, and representatives of Nepal Bar Association, NGOs and journalists attended the programme;
- A two-day capacity development programme was held for employees of MoLJCAPA for conducting human rights education at the local levels;
- Orientation programmes on human rights and humanitarian law were conducted to students of secondary and higher secondary levels, teachers and members of School Management Committee from 10 higher secondary schools of seven districts.[9] A total of 1,100 participants benefited from the programme;

[8] Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs, Annual Report, 2013/2014, p. 90-93.

[9] The districts are: Nuwakot, Chitawan, Rupandehi, Myagdi, Lamjung, Dhading, and Gulmi.

- Interaction programmes in three districts[10] with the objective of increasing effectiveness of legal assistance were organized. A total of 250 participants including Judges of District Courts, District Attorneys, Lawyers, and representatives of NGOs and the media were present in these programmes;
- Sensitization programmes for women and girls on their rights to transitional justice mechanism were conducted in 40 Village Development Committees (VDCs) of 27 districts. Over 4,500 participants were oriented on human rights, the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 (CRC) and its Optional Protocols, and international human rights instruments related to rights of women, rights of persons with disabilities and rights of elderly people. Likewise, UN Security Council resolutions 1325 and 1820 were also covered in the interaction programmes; and
- Orientations on human rights education were held in selected schools and VDCs of seven districts.[11] A total of 1,500 participants benefited from these programmes.

13. The Consortium of Organizations Working for Child Participation (Consortium Nepal) and National Coalition for Children as Zones of Peace and Child Protection (CZOPP)[12] with the support from Save the Children and European Union have published child friendly booklets in Nepali language with special focus on children and young people. Four different sets of booklets have been published on i) the CRC, ii) Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000 and Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000, iii) Optional Protocols to the CRC on a Communications Procedure, 2011, and iv) Recommendations related to Rights of the Child, made in the Universal Periodic Review of Nepal in 2011. A total of 3,000 sets of booklets have been distributed across the country.

14. The MoWCSW, CCWB and UNICEF-Nepal have jointly published child friendly pictorial version of all the articles of the CRC in a National Daily newspaper on the occasion of the National Children's Day[13] on 14 September 2014.

3. With reference to paragraph 34 of the State party's report, please elaborate on the activities undertaken by the National Human Rights Commission to ensure that children under the age of 18 are not involved in armed conflict and the results of any investigation conducted in this respect.

15. NHRC has been organizing field-based monitoring and studies as well as providing recommendations to the concerned agencies of the GoN to fulfil human rights of all citizens including children. NHRC has also specifically recommended for promoting, protecting and fulfilling the rights of children under 18 years of age. In particular, NHRC has made nine recommendations for protection of rights of the child from being involved in armed conflict and for ensuring that the rights of the child are protected during armed conflict. The recommendations focused on ensuring human rights of children affected by armed conflict; conducting awareness raising programmes for concerned agencies; and taking actions against those found guilty of violations of the rights of the child.

[10] They are Kaski, Tanahun and Baglung.

[11] The districts include Gulmi, Palpa, Kapilvastu, Arghakhanchi, Rasuwa, Kathmandu and Makawanpur.

[12] Consortium-Nepal is the Co-chair of National Action and Coordinating Group (NACG) of South Asia Initiatives to End Violence against Children and CZOPP is a member.

[13] National Children's Day is celebrated on 14th September every year in memory of the day on which Nepal ratified to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989.

16. Moreover, NHRC has been organizing awareness raising programmes, orientations and training programmes on various aspects of rights of the child targeting both children and adults. In such awareness raising programmes, information about the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000 has been discussed and disseminated.

4. Please elaborate on the measures taken to prevent children, especially those from the most vulnerable groups of society, from falling victims to offences under the Optional Protocol. Please inform the Committee of the measures taken to prevent and put an end to the use of schools by security forces, armed groups and political parties. In particular, please indicate the steps taken to ensure an effective implementation of the 2011 Schools as Zones of Peace (SZOP) National Framework and Implementation Guidelines.

17. The GoN introduced the National Framework on Schools as Zones of Peace (SZOP) and its Implementation Guidelines on 25 May 2011. The MoE, as the focal ministry for the implementation of the Framework and Guidelines, has been implementing activities to achieve the goal of the framework. The Framework and the Guidelines aim at ensuring that schools remain safe for children and that teaching and learning continue unhindered in an atmosphere that is free of violence and interference. The Framework and the Guidelines also prohibit political activities within the premises of educational institutions and aim at ensuring that schools are free from discrimination, violence, abuse and neglect. NHRC has also been advocating for implementation of the Guidelines of the GoN. The human rights education has been included in school and university curricula.

18. In line with the mandate of the National Framework and the implementation Guidelines, following activities are underway: i) development of Code of Conduct for Teachers, Students and Schools; ii) mobilization of respective institutions and organizations to implement SZOP; and iii) conducting study, research, review and awareness raising activities by ensuring participation of children, and working with media. The MoE is monitoring the implementation of the provisions of the Framework for which a 21 member committee comprising representatives from concerned agencies and organizations has been established with specific roles, duties and rights. Moreover, District Coordination Committee (DCC) on monitoring the implementation of the provisions of the Framework at the district level and School Child Protection Committee at the school level have been formed for the implementation of the national Framework on SZOP.

19. Thirty-two political parties of Nepal have expressed their commitment to respect the notion of SZOP. Consequently, practice of opening schools during the political strike has been observed in many districts. Also, the trend of declaring particular VDC, Municipality and district as SZOP is on the rise. Nevertheless, during the elections of the Second Constituent Assembly in November 2013, CCWB conducted monitoring on use of children in political activities and has reported[14] 441 cases of exposure of children in political parties' activities.

20. The National Centre for Education and Development (NCED) has included the content of SZOP in the curricula of teachers training whereas Curriculum Development Centre has already initiated the process of incorporation of SZOP in school level curriculum.

[14] Constituent Assembly Election 2013 Child Rights Monitoring Report, Central Child Welfare Board, 2013.

5. Please provide information on the measures taken to develop education aims to help students acquire skills for active and responsible action in the society for the promotion of the values of peace.

21. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) for school level education in Nepal has incorporated various aspects that are currently in practice globally. Specifically, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), life skills, human rights, and inclusiveness have been addressed in this framework. A study[15] conducted in 2007 has highlighted that, "education should develop cultured citizens. It should also help learning to know, learning to be, learning to do and learning to live together. It should help enhance and strengthen social justice, democracy, human rights, co-existence, equity and equality. Education should also address peace, tolerance, etiquette and employment". In line with the recommendations of the report, the NCF has addressed the curricular and teaching learning activities based on the attributes like peace, tolerance and fostering discipline.

6. Taking into account that half of the children are not registered at birth, please indicate how the State party proceeds with the age verification of voluntary recruits and how it ensures that recruitments are genuinely voluntary.

22. Birth registration certificate is a vital document for accessing to services and acquiring citizenship certificate. As reported in para. 50 to 58 of the Initial Report, recruitment in national security forces is voluntary. According to the prevailing legislations, the following documents are considered for the purpose of verification of age of the child[16] i) the date of birth mentioned in the birth certificate issued by the hospital (at the time of birth), ii) the date mentioned in the birth certificate issued by the local registrar's (Panjikaadhikari's) office, and iii) the date of birth mentioned in the school character certificate or the date of birth as mentioned during the admission in the school. Moreover, upon attaining the age of maturity, one can obtain citizenship certificate from District Administration Office (DAO) in which the date of birth is mentioned. As discussed above, there are specific ways to verify age for different purposes including voluntary recruitment.

23. At the time of public announcement for recruitment of personnel in National Security forces, generally they receive seven or eight times more applications than seat available.[17] The Army Rules, 2013, Police Rules, 2014 and Armed Police Force Rules, 2015 set the minimum age of recruitment as 18 years of age.[18] This indicates recruitments are voluntary and restricted to the children below the age of 18 years.

7. Please indicate the reasons why the State party has still not adopted a legislation prohibiting and criminalizing the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict by State and Non-State armed groups. Please indicate whether the State party defines in its domestic legislation the recruitment of children below the age of 15 as a war crime and whether it intends to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

24. The existing legislations, rules and procedures for recruitment into the national security forces of Nepal (Nepal Police, Nepal Army and Armed Police Force) do not permit recruitment of any person who has not attained the age of 18 years.[19] Thus, it is illegal to recruit and use any person under the age of 18 years into security forces and armed conflict. A candidate who meets the criteria and wishes to join national security forces is required to

[15] The report on National Curriculum Framework for School Education in Nepal, 2007, DoE.
[16] Reference is made to Rule number 15 of Juvenile Justice Procedural Rules, 2063 (2006).
[17] Based on the discussion with senior officer of Nepal Police.
[18] Army Rules, 2013, rule 6(1)(a)(3), (b)(1), (c)(1).
[19] Reference is made to paragraphs 50 to 58 of the initial report of Nepal on the OPAC, 2012.

produce citizenship and character certificate of the academic institute. Both of these documents state the date of birth. As per the existing Children Act, recruitment of child in armed groups is prohibited and new Bill on Children Act criminalizes recruitment and use of children in armed groups and conflict, with maximum penalty of five years.

25. The GoN has signed, in February, 2007, the Paris Commitments to protect children from unlawful recruitment or use by armed forces and armed groups. The GoN is in the process of preparing necessary infrastructure to become a party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in due course of time. Moreover, the national committee on International Humanitarian Law has drafted a bill to implement four Geneva Conventions of 1949. The bill is now under consideration by Ministry of Defence (MoD).

8. Please provide detailed information on the measures taken to ensure effective accountability for violations and abuse committed against children by both parties during and after the conflict. With reference to paragraphs 10 and 32 of the 2010 report of the United Nations Secretary General (S/2010/181), please provide updated information on the outcome of the legal proceedings engaged and the sanctions pronounced against the members of the former Royal Nepal Army who tortured and killed MainaSunuwar.

26. In order to address the issues of human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian laws during the armed conflict and to provide justice to the victims, two commissions, Commission on Investigation of Enforced Disappeared Persons, and Truth and Reconciliation Commission, have been established on 10th February 2015 under the Act on Commission on Investigation of Enforced Disappeared Persons, and Truth and Reconciliation, 2014. These commissions would investigate the conflict period cases of human rights violations within the given timeframe (i.e. 2 years). The Commissions have initiated their work independently. The Act is aimed at greater national unity and reconciliation without being deviated from the principles of human rights. Moreover, regular court system has been dealing with some of the emblematic cases from conflict. With the verdict of the Supreme Court, the transitional justice mechanism established by the Act has been empowered to undertake independent and thorough investigations into alleged conflict related cases of human rights violations and to hold the perpetrators accountable.

27. The Army officials involved in the case of Maina Sunuwar were prosecuted and convicted by the military court constituted in accordance with the provision of Army Act.

9. Please clarify whether the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act of 25 April 2014 contains provisions that enable perpetrators of crimes against children, including the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, to benefit from impunity. Please also indicate whether the TRC Act specifically deals with the impact of the conflict on children and whether the participation of children in the TRC has been foreseen and under which modalities.

28. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and Commission on Investigation of Enforced Disappeared Persons are mandated to carry out investigation of human rights violations during the armed conflict including crimes against children. As per the provisions of Section 13(7) and 17(6) of the Act on Commission of Investigation of Enforced Disappeared Persons, Truth and Reconciliation, 2014, the Commission/s shall make special arrangements, as prescribed, to make conducive environment to children, senior citizens, persons with disabilities and victims of sexual violence to file the complaint as well as to provide testimony in the Commission/s.

29. The Act does not provide blanket amnesty in serious violation of human rights including in the crime against children, the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict. Furthermore, the Supreme Court has handed down verdict in this regard.

10. Please provide information on the results achieved through the implementation of the 2010 National Plan of Action for Reintegration of Conflict Affected Children. In particular, please indicate the measures taken to:

(a) Identify children affected by armed conflict and provide them with programmes and services for their physical and mental recovery as well as their psycho-social reintegration;

(b) Address the situation of all the children whose parents were killed or who forcibly disappeared and who were reportedly unable to get compensation or reparation due to the reported lack of information on the availability of relief packages.

30. The GoN has developed and operationalized Implementation Guidelines to implement the National Plan of Action for Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict, 2010 in 2012. For the purpose of identification of children associated with armed forces or groups and disassociating from them, the GoN established a Task Force in 2008 for collection of data about the conflict affected individual and family as well as structures and property damaged during the time of armed conflict. As per the mandate, the Task Force collected data about the people under the categories of disappeared, abducted, orphaned children, injured or disabled, killed and internally displaced persons and families. Accordingly, the relatives of 14,201 people who were killed during the armed conflict have received cash compensation (NRs 100,000 each); relatives of 1,552 disappeared persons have been provided with cash compensation (NRs 100,000 each) and 620 children who became "double orphan" have been receiving cash allowances regularly.

31. The following Table presents the support provided to children and families affected by armed conflict:

Table 7
Support provided by GoN to the Children and Families Affected by Armed Conflict

S.N	*Affected by Armed Conflict' Type of Relief*	*Total No. of Beneficiaries*	*Cumulative No. of persons receiving relief upto FY 2070/71 and amount of relief provided to them (in thousand)*		*Remarks*
			Number	*Amount*	
1	Relief to claimant of persons died (NRs. 100,000 per person)	17,886	14,375	1,437,500	
2	Single Women of dead persons from general public (NRs. 25,000 per person)	9,000	4,640	114,175	
3	Relief to claimant of persons forcibly disappeared (NRs. 100,000 per person)	1,530	1,530	153,000	

S.N	Affected by Armed Conflict/ Type of Relief	Total No. of Beneficiaries	Cumulative No. of persons receiving relief upto FY 2070/71 and amount of relief provided to them (in thousand)		Remarks
			Number	Amount	
4	Financial assistance to internally displaced	79,571	25,000	240,144	
5	Financial Assistance to persons disabled	8,191	8,191	480,374	
6	Relief to persons abducted	3,142	3,142	78,550	
7	Monthly allowance to families of martyrs during people's movement	26	26	11,261	Regular
8	Scholarship to children of persons injured during people's movement	38	38	2,905	Regular
9	Relief to children who lost both the parents	620	620	91,330	Regular
10	Relief to claimants of persons died during the incidences after peace agreement	110	59	8,850	
11	Skill-based training for persons affected by armed conflict	327	327	5,250	
12	Special Relief package				
	(a) Financial assistance worth NRs. 200,000 add-in to claimants of persons died (Through Relief Unit)	12,000	10,821	2,130,843	
	(b) Relief to claimants of persons forcibly disappeared	1,530	1,530	306,000	
13	Relief as per the recommendation of National Human Rights Commission		150	14,815	
14	Employment/Self Employment Training		14,718	628,172	

Source: Records of MoPR, March 2015.

32. The CCWB, with the support of MoPR, has been conducting baseline data collection on Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC) in 20 districts (also refer to paragraph). Moreover, the CCWB, with financial assistance of UNICEF, has conducted rapid assessment of all the Residential Child Care Homes (total 594) to identify CAAC[20] still residing in these residential care facilities. CCWB is currently conducting individual assessment of these children to trace the family for reintegrating them.

[20] Of the total 16,617 children who are cared and protected in 594 residential Child Care Homes in Nepal.

33. The GoN has been providing a range of schemes to accomplish the tasks to reintegrate and rehabilitate the conflict victims. The schemes include Relief and Rehabilitation Support, employment generation training and financial support, interim relief, medical treatment and psychosocial counselling, scholarships support. They include:

- The GoN is continuing educational support to the children of the parents (up to 3 children per family) who were killed during the conflict. Such children receive annual scholarship of NRs 10,000 each (those studying in grades 1-5), NRs 12,000 each (those studying in grades 6-8), NRs 14,000 each (those studying in grades 8-10), and NRs 16,000 each (those studying in grades 11-12); and
- A total of 327 youths affected by armed conflict have been provided with vocational and skills training by MoPR.

34. The GoN has established separate organizational structure from the central to the grassroots level to provide the service and monitor to ensure the effective implementation of the policies and programs. Between fiscal year 2006/07 to 2012/13, among the 79,571 IDPs, 25,000 have received a sum of NRs. 240,144,000 as interim relief. Employment generation training has been provided for 3,030 conflict victims from 12 districts and 11,740 victims from 42 districts during the probation period and first phase respectively. As of the end of FY 2012/13, a total of 7,996 persons with conflict-induced injury have received a sum of NRs. 369,868,000. Also, a sum of NRs. 84,377,000 has been provided as life sustaining allowance to 736 persons with more than 51 percent disability caused by conflict induced injury.